

CRANKY GUESTS.

Experience of Hotel Clerks In Dealing With Some of Them.

"I cannot sleep in that room," said a guest at a hotel in this city last evening as he walked to the desk in the office and threw the key upon it.
"Wh is the matter with it?" asked

cler There is nothing the matter with it

except that the bed is in the wrong place," the guest replied. "For more than 20 years I have slept in a bed with head toward the north, and it has b me such a habit with me that it we ald be actually impossible for me to sleep with the head in any other direc-

"It will be impossible for me to give you a room containing a bed with the head in that direction," said the clerk. "The hotel is well filled tonight, and I have only two vacant rooms, but I will have the bed turned for you." Calling Calling a porter, the clerk instructed him to turn the bed in the gentleman's room so that the head would be to the north. The guest followed the porter up stairs, and as nothing further was heard from him it is presumed that he retired and slept peacefully.
"There is no accounting for tastes,"

said the clerk, turning to the reporter, "and the funny experiences we have in the hotel business would fill a volume. Before the night is over we may have calls for beds with their heads turned to every point of the compass, and of course we are obliged paccommodate

every one.
"I remember an instance like this several years ago. A man slightly inebriated came into the hotel one night and producing a pocket compass said he wished a room where the head of the bed should be placed to the northeast. We sent two boys with him, and they turned the bed as requested The joke was that the compass was furnished with a little stop, which held the indicator in a certain position. so happened that the gentleman's bed which had been carefully placed north east according to the compass, was in reality placed with the head to the The man discovered his mistake the next morning and was cured of the fad."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Bit of Medical Advice.

When the thumping sensation begins in the head, take equal quantities of pure cayenne pepper and flour; mix them up with water to form a smooth paste thick enough to spread like a salve. Put this upon a piece of soft paper and apply it to the back of the neck just below the edge of the hair. In warm weather it is best to wash the neck with a cloth wet with son and water, as the oily perspiration may interfere with the action of the plaste One great advantage of cayenne plaster over mustard is that while the lat ter frequently blisters the former never does so, no matter how strong it is ap plied. In the use of mustard, if the skip is broken, all treatment must cease until it heals, but with pepper when the plaster loses its effect another may be applied without unpleasant consequences.—Ex change.

Ruined Houses In Rome.

It is sadder still to see the modern ruins of houses which were not even finished when the crash put an end to the building mania. There are many of these, roofless windowless, plasterless, falling to ruin and never to be inhabited—landmarks of bankruptcy, whole streets of dwelling built to lodge an imaginary population and which will have fallen to dust long before they are ever needed.—"A Kaleido-scope of Rome," by Marion Crawford, in TO EDUCATE ONESELF.

Lines Along Which Young Men Are Ad-

A young man in a letter to the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal inquires the best systematic course of reading as a substitute for an academic education, with the view of equipping himself for literary pursuits, and also which books would be the most beneficial to read with the idea of preparing himself to enter the field of fiction. To the query regarding a substitute for a college edu-cation Edward W. Bok replies: "As a substitute for a college education, where it is a matter of choice, I am not so sure, since so much depends upon the man. To one man a good course of reading, wisely chosen and followed, would be infinitely more helpful than a college education, while in the case of another man just the reverse would be true. Some men absorb information more readily and retain it better under self training, while others need the compulsory force of teaching to impress things upon the mind. But where a college education is, for some reason, not acces sible, and a substitute must be found. then a course of reading is unquestion ably good-none better, in fact.

With respect to the inquiry concerning a preparation to enter the field of fic-tion, Mr. Bok considers it difficult to answer, "since so much depends upon the particular 'field of historical fiction desired. However, the best reply, per haps, is that which suggests the reading of a number of the best novels dealing ith successive periods of tory from Saxon times to the early part of the present century. I give a list [not reproduced in this extract] which includes typical books by the various masters of English historical flction, but it might be doubled in length several times over without exhausting the available books of value in this one field. A like selection may be made from the novels treating of different historical periods severally of France, Germany, Spain, Italy and other countries of Europe and America. The field is almost limitless. but I have begun with the history of England, as containing the direct sources of American history which need to be grasped before one can fairly understand the beginnings and progress of our own national life."

WHAT'S THE USE!

Don't coddle up a woe. Don't think about your foe. What's the use?

It only makes you worry and keeps you in flurry. What's the use? There's no excuse.

Don't talk about your wrong. It makes it last too long. What's the use?

It only gives you pain and suffering again.
What's the use? There's no excuse.

Don't talk of your disaster. It makes the tears

What's the use?

It only keeps you weeping and hinders you from sleeping.

What's the use? There's no excuse. Don't talk of your mishap. It's only one more

rap. What's the use? It only can annoy and your peace of mind de-

stroy.

What's the use? There's no excuse. Don't talk of your affliction. It only causes

What's the use?

It opens an old sore and worries you the more What's the use? There's no excuse. Den't talk about your sorrow. Trouble you

only borrow. What's the use? It only makes you sad and sour and glum and

What's the use? There's no excuse.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN

When They Both Wanted to and Neither Dared Declare War.

Devotion to the queen's majesty was the picturesque form of an intense patriotism, and as the sixteenth century entered its last decade patriotism became simply hatred of Spain. Strange dogs which have never seen one another before snarl when they meet; they scent autipathies. Two men will feed an instinctive mutual dislike even when the course of business makes formal politeness necessary. So it was with Englishman and Spaniard. The necessities of politics kept the two courts for long years on terms of hollow politeness. It was strained again and again to breaking point, but neither side could afford to break it. If Philip were to declare war, France might remember old scores still unsatisfied and the persecuted Netherlands would rise for revenge. If Elizabeth yielded hastily to the pressure of her ministers or her people or her foreign allies, she might find the French listless, the Dutch powerless and herself pitted alone against the worldwide power and enormous wealth of Spain, and then her disaffected subjects would rise and rally round her rival, Mary of Scot-

Each was obliged to play a waiting game—lying, complimenting, protesting, with war at the heart and peace on the lips. It was a game which, though congenial to the peculiar temperament of Elizabeth, wore out her ministers and made Philip a gloomy monomaniac. Both sides were heartily sick of it, yet neither dared throw up the cards. But while the courts went through the weary farce, the peoples knew that they were enemies. There was a sphere far re-moved from the control of cabinets—the sea; and for years, while London and Seville were at peace, on the high seas there was war. The "sea dogs" not only snarled, but snapped. This was their importance in English history. At their own risk, but with the full connivance of the queen, they took the Spanish matter into their own hands and dealt with it in their own downright way.

The tales of their deeds kept the nation from growing dull and tired of the wearisome policy of the government, and so forgetful of the great work which God had given it to do. And when the time came for the wornout masks to be thrown aside, and Spain and England looked at one another with the frank war light in their eyes, the sea dogs were straightway at the queen's service, with captains, crews and ships, not only ready but trained for the great struggle. -

ANTARCTIC ICE.

It Differs Considerably From That of the Northern Regions

The difference in the formation of arctic and antarctic ice, as is well known, is very great. While the northern bergs mostly consist of a large ice mass running up into numberless towers and arches resembling the mountain peaks which surrounded the glaciers from which they were torn, the antarctic bergs are solid masses of floating ice, with perpendicular walls and an un broken plateau on the top.

All showed distinctly whether they were broken from the large southerly barrier or discharged from the glaciers of Victoria Land. All the barrier bergs had very distinct blue lines across their walls, indicating the annual growth by snowfall. These lines were of course not to be found on the glacier ice. The latter also showed more likeness to the northern ice than did the former. The peaks and towers of the arctic icebergs are supposed to be formed by the influence of ocean currents wearing away the softer part of the ice mass under water until the natural law of gravitation forces it to upset.

But why have the autarctic icebergs a different appearance? It is certain that in the antarctic waters there are also currents. Yet even icebergs that have gone as far north as the south of New Zealand have all maintained the marks of their antarctic origin. I cannot see any other reason for this dissimigs of the north and those of the south but that the arc tic icebergs, as a rule, must pass through climes which in temperature rapidly change from one extreme to another and the icebergs take much longer time in floating southward than do the antarctic icebergs in advancing northward. and thus, as a rule, the northern icebergs exist much longer than those of the antarctic.—C. E. Borchgrevink in Century.

Imported Song Birds Thrive.

Inquiry has been received by The Spokesman-Review concerning the result of an experiment made a ago with European singing birds in Oregon. Several hundred were brought over and released in the vicinity of Portland, with the hope that they would thrive and multiply and enliven the forests with their inspiring notes. Included in the collection were specimens of the skylark, nightingale, thrush and mavis. The experiment has proved a pleasing success. The imported songsters have spread over a wide area, and occasionally a few have been seen east of the Cascade mountains. The climate is favorable and the citizens of German birth, who raised the purse to introduce the songsters of the fatherland, say the little strangers sing as sweetly here as in the land across the sea. - Spokane Spokesman-Review.

He Was Taken In.

A stranger arrived in town the other day, and hearing the hotels were crowded, told the cabman to drive him to some hotel that did not advertise. He knew there he could get a room. The cabman inquired of a fellow Jehu, and they drove to it. The clerk was asleep, but they awakened him, and the stranger had his choice of the best room on every floor. There is a moral to this little, truthful incident as plain as the statue of Liberty to all on deck on the steamers coming up the bay .-- Hotel HE DESISTED.

When He Heard the Other Was Russian He Gave It Up.

"I'll tell you what I'd like to do," said a middle aged stranger who overdock me on Twenty-third street the other day and walked along beside me. "My sister, over in Tronton, is dying, and I'd like to be there before her soul wings its flight to the unknown. She is my favorite sister, and it will be hard for her to die wishout seeing me."

and it will be hard for here seeing me."

I made him no reply, and he went on:

"It will cost 50 cents to go over and see
my dying sister, and if you could spare it
sho'd bless you with her last gasp. I'd
feel in honor bound, of course, to return
the loan within a few days."

I stopped to look into a display window, and the man ranged up beside me
and said:

and said:
"If you cannot spare me the money to go over and see my dying sister, perhaps you'd help me down to Tompkinsville? The fare is only 25 cents down there, and I can collect \$10 of a man who has been owing me for a year. With that money in my hand I would be independent. You could meet me at the forry on my return could meet me at the ferry on my return and get your 25 cents, and I'd add 10 cents

for interest."

I started on without looking at him, but he followed after and said:
"I don't want to appear avaricious. If you cannot spare me a quarter to go down to Tompkinsville, suppose you loan me 15 cents to get up to Yonkers. I have a rich aunt up there whom I have not seen for two years, and I know sho'd count me down \$50 in cash as soon as I stepped into the house. You just give me your card, and I'll send you a \$1 bill in a letter."

I turned aside to look into another window, but he was not to be shaken off. Standing at my elbow, he said:
"Or 10 cents will get me over to Wes-

"Or 10 cents will get me over to Wee-hawken, where I have a brother in a rail-good office. It's my brother Sam, and the first thing he will do will be to hand me \$10. Sam loves me, and he never fails to hand me \$10 when I drop in on him. I'll come back at 40 clock to square the with come back at 4 o'clock to square up with you, and you'll have done me a good turn without being out of pocket."

I turned from the window and walked off at a sharp pace, but he was right on

off at a sharp pace, but he was right on hand to say:

"Look here, old chap, I haven't had any thing to eat today, and I hope you'll spare me a nickel."

"Are you talking to me?" I asked as I same to a sudden halt.

"Yes, of course."

"What tongue are you speaking?"
"English."
"But I don't understand English.

Please speak in Russian."

He looked at me for about a minute with his mouth open and a puzzled expression on his face, and then heaved a long sigh and turned away with:

"Durn my hide, but I've thrown away."

"Durn my hide, but I've thrown away half an hour on a blamed foreigner!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Pretty Face Queered Him.

The wintry aspect of Thursday morning furnished the conversational material to which conductors had to respond as they rode down town.

"Winter," remarked one lady whose ap parent hauteur made the conductor ad dressed feel a little surprised that she should try to pick up small talk with a

conductor.
"Yes, indeed," he responded, his surpriso being lost in quiet satisfaction that he should have been found attractive enough for such an overture.

She was lost in reading letters as the car moved down Washington street. When it began rounding the curve of Milk street, she looked at the self complacent conductor with an angry glance.
"I said Winter," and she uttered the

word this time with a tone that startled

him.
"Yes, madam, it is wintry, but" — Suddenly he thought that she meant to stop at Winter street, and he jangled the bell instantly. As she sailed out he heard her

They say Boston conductors are miraculously polite, but it would be better if they didn't try to turn brains into gossip."—Boston Herald.

His Function.

"I wish," said Willie Wishington, with a touch of real emotion in his voice, "that I could being myself to be of more conquence in this world.' 'Oh, don't worry. Everybody has his

use."
"Y-a-a-s. But I am getting a little tiahed of being just a chwysanthemum holder."—Washington Star.

He (tremblingly)—I have one last wi wish to to ask you be before we part in an-anger forever She (sobbingly)-Wha-what is it, Geo

George? He-Wi-will you me-meet me next Th-

Thursday, as u-usual? She—I wi-will, George.—Tit-Bits.

A Wrong Iden.



He-Anna, come; the market woman is

She-Those are not vegetables. That's my new bonnet .- Fliegende Blatter.

Her Object.

"Oh, I do wish the count would propose 'Would you accept him?" "No, but I could tell Harry all about it after we are engaged."—Brooklyn Life.

A Long Time Between Meals.

"Why did you leave your last boarding The meals were too far apart. We breakfasted in China and dired in Dresden."—Detroit Free Press.

His Daring Act.

"How dared you kiss my daughter, sir!"

demanded the angry father.
"I--I dared, sir," faltered young Han-kluson, "because she dared me!"—Chicago Tribune.

Constipation

is the most common form of Dyspepsia. Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills (white

wrapper), one after each meal, cure the Deane's Dyspepsia i Pills.

most obstinate cases. They contain no mercury, do not purge nor gripe. and impart a natural healthful tone

to the stomach and bowels. 25c, and 5oc, at druggists'. Send for free sample DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, N. Y.

Ramon's Liver PIII removes the bile. The Tonic Pellet tones up the system. Combined form a Perfect Treatment. 25c. \$100 BICYCLE FREE \$100 In order to introduce our matchless "Empress" 1896 wheel we will ship free of charge to any part of the United States one of our famous \$100 Ladles' or Gentlemen's Bicycles to each of the three persons obtaining the greatest number of words out of the letters contained in "The Empress Bicycle Company."

For conditions of competition send stamped addressed envelope to

Empress Bicycle Co.,

79 Dearborn St., Chicago, 111.

NOTICE.

Those having brick and stone work or vitrified brick pavements to be laid would do well to call on or address

J.T. FALLS, The Practical Contractor and Builder.

Also all kinds of carpenter-work, plastering, painting, kalsomining, and paper hanging done on short notice. All work guaranteed.
J. T. FALLS.

No. 118 Fifth Avenue N. E. Roanoke, Va.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Valuable Mineral Springs and Farming Lands for Sale.

On SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1896, AT 11:30 o'clock a. m., I will sell on the premises, at public auction, that valuable and beautiful property known as

O'clock a. m., I will sell on the premises, at public auction, that valuable and beautiful property known as PHUR SPRINGS.

This property consists of about 500 acres of good farming land, several valuable mineral springs, long and widely known for their medicinal qualities, and an hotel and cottages. It is situated in Giles comy on the east bank of New River in the most picturesque portion of that stream, and within one-haif mile of Eggleston's depot on the Norfolk and Western railroad. It will be hard to find a more charming place for a summer resort, or a better chance to invest in farming lands.

It will be hard to find a more charming place for a summer resort, or a better chance to invest in farming lands.

I sell as commissioner of Montgomery circuit contin the chancery salts of Wood, Marsh & Co., and Orsin Adams v. Wm. Aggleston et als., and Wm. Eggleston vs. the New River Sulphur Springs of the strength of the continuents, for which bonds with good security, bearing interect, will be required.

Possession given as soon as the sale is confirmed by the court. ARCHERR A. PHLEGAR, Christiansburg, Va., Feb. 4, 1595.

2 12 td

Christiansburg, Va., Feb. 4, 1998. 2 12 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE—ON THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1886, I WILL, AT 12 O'ULOUK M., offer fersale, in front of the courthonse of the city of Roanoke, at public auction, the following described parcel of land situated la the city of Roanoke.

described parcel of land situated la the city of Rosanoke:

Boginning at a point on the south side of Shemandoah avenue 100 feet east of Park street, thence with said avenue 100 feet east of Park street, thence with said avenue 200 feet to a point, thence south 130 feet to the Norfolk and Western railroad line, thence withsaid line west 200 feet to a point, thence north 130 feet to the place of beginning, and known as lots 3, 4,5 and 6, in section "A," as shown by the man of the Rogers, Fairfax and Houston addition to the city of Rosanoke. This sale is made under the authority contained in a deed of trust from the Traders' investment Company to the undereigned, disted the 26th day of May, 1892, and recorded in the clerk's office of the hustings court for the city of Rosanoke in deed book 83, page 175. The amount due under this deed is \$5,000, with interest thereon from the first day of August, 1895.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ossh as to the costs of sale, as well as the amount due under this deed of trust, and the remainder on a credit of one and two years from date of sale, which credit payments shall be evidenced by the notes of the purchaser, secured by a deed of trust on the premises conveyed. LUCIAN H. COOKE, 214 td.

TRUSTEE'S SALE:—On THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1896, AT12 O'CLOCK M., In frost

TRUSTEE'S SALE:—ON THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1896, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., in frost of the courthouse of the city of Roanoke, I will offer for eale, at public auction, the following described parcel of land, situated in said city:

Beginning at a point on the south side of Marshall street 109 feet from the southeast corner of Marshall street 109 feet from the southeast corner of Marshall and Bighth streets, thence with Marshall ender the second of Marshall and Bighth streets, thence with Marshall ender 68 degrees 10 minutes went 12 feet to a point, thence north 68 degrees 10 minutes went 17 feet to a point, thence north 68 degrees 10 minutes went 18 feet to a point, thence south 21 degrees 50 minutes went 23 feet to an alley, thence with said alley north 68 degrees 10 minutes went 17 feet to a point, thence north 21 degrees 50 minutes meet 120 feet to the place of beginning. This said is made by virtue of the authority contained in a certain deed of trust from Francis B. Kemp to the underrigned, dated the 10th day of November, 1892, and recorded in the clerk's office of the hostings court of the city of Roanoke, in deed book 82, page 371.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash as to the coats of

court of the city of Romone, it is to the costs of sale, as well as the sum of \$1.300, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1892; and as to the residue, upon a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, with interest from eadd date, said deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust upon the premises conveyed.

214 td LUCIAN H. COCKE, Trustee.

said date, said deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust upon the premises conveyed.

214 td LUCIAN H. COCKE, Trustee.

D. FRIGUSON VS. THE VINTON LAND be improvement Company of Roanoke, Va., et als. In chancery in the hastings court, for the city of Roanoke, Vs.

To the Vinton Land improvement Company, of Roanoke, Vs., a corporation; the Bank of Christiansburg, a corporation; the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, a corporation; the State Savings Hank, a corporation; the State Savings Hank, a corporation; to State Savings Hank, a corporation; J. V. Waggoner, Franklin Rogers, C. S. Morries, J. B. Lowenburg, C. H. Hey, Fannie B. Binford, executrix of J. M. Binford, decrased; R. W. Stairs, B. A. Johnson, C. D. Jorden, D. Lowenburg, E. V. White and Chas. H. Williams, partners as Williams and Chas. H. Williams, partners as Williams Bros.; Charles T. Farrish, administrator of James Parrish, decessed; J. Hecht, McD L. Wrenn, A. C. Freeman, C. E. Verdier, W. J. Shephard, K. M. S. Whortley, J. V. Cosby, Henry Kirn, F. W. Adams, C. G. Pearson, R. P. Walker, John W. Gordon, L. Royster, W. L. Priene, William A. Wrenn, administrator of Tromas J. Nottingham, R. A. Boble, R. B. Jaylor, S. A. Whitehead, D. Rtheridge, S. S. Kelly, Walter J. Biggs, H. N. Claxton, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, L. P. Stearnes, W. B. Rapham, B. T. Bockover, J. F. Christian, S. Hamburger, Geo. Gravatt, J. R., Mrs. M. A. Darling, I. Goooman, James T. Borum, W. T. Davis, William A. Wrenn, S. A. Rieg, H. C. Bradford, J. B. Camp, J. T. Griffin, O. E. Edwards, A. J. Dalton, S. S. Dann, Mrs. M. T. C. Jordan, M. T. C. Jordan, M. T. C. Jordan, Jos. A. Gale, M. P. Preston william Lunsford, J. II, Wingate, B. B. Firebee and M. C. Firebee, partners as G. B. & M. C. Firebee, M. W. Burtle, E. D. Puller, deceased; J. R. M. Hankle, H. L. Page, J. W. Old and N. Burrus:

You and each of you are hereby notified that pureaunt to a decree of reference entered by the corporation court for the city of Roanoke, Virginia, on Janes in chance in the above short corporation co

pursuant to a decree of reference entered by the corporation court for the city of Roanoke, Virginia, on January Sist, 1898, in the cause in chancery pending in said court in the above short atyle, wherein you are defendants. I will at my office in the Kirk Buikling in the city of Roanoke, Virginia, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1896, at 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

he said court to the country of the de-ced by said decree. Irst. All the real estate owned by the de-dant corporation, the Vinton Land Improve-dant corporation, the Vinton Land Improve-

rected by said decree.

First. All the real estate owned by the defendant corporation, the Vinton Land Improvement Company of Roanoke, Virginia.

Second. All the liens upon the real estate of the defendant corporation, The Vinton Land Improvement Company of Roanoke, Virginia, and the priorities of the said liens

Third. What notes of the defendant corporation. The Vinton Land Improvement Company of Roanoke, Virginia, secured by the deed of trust executed by said corporation, dated March 10th. 1892, to William Lunsford, trustee, conveying the real estate in the bill and eshibits in this cause mentioned, remain outstanding and unpaid, in whole or in part, and who are the holders of the said notes and what amounts still remain unpaid notes and what amounts still remain unpaid notes and what amounts still remain unpaid of said accounts be not completed in the above named day the same will be adjourned from day to day at the same place and hour until completed.

Given under my hand as comimissioner in chancery of the hustings court for the city of Roanoke, Virginia, this the 7th day of February, 1896.

EVERENT PERKINS.

Smith & King, p. q.

Commissioner.

Smith & King, p. q. Commissioner.

29 td Commissioner.

(Commissioner.

29 td Commissioner.

(Commissioner.

(Commissioner)

(Commissioner

nnpaid upon said note, described as 10100ws, to-wit:

Three certain lots or parcels of land on Lexington street in said town, being lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12, in section 138, as shown by the official map of the town of Pulaski, and being the same lote or parcels of land convoyed by the Martiu Land and Improvement Company to said Enoch Phillips, by deed dated December 15th, 1892.

BENJ. BLOCKSIDGE, Trustee.

January 23rd, 1896.

N. B—The amount of the debt secured as above, is, as of this day, \$1,714.0, with legal in terest thereon from August 21st. 1894, subject to a credit of \$1,100.00, as of the 25th day of October, 1896.

TRUSTER'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust dated the 18th day of July, 1822, reco. ded in clerk's office of hustings court for city of Roanoke, Va., in deed book 73, page 155, in which R. H. Woodrum and Anna T. Woodrum, his wife, conveyed to the undersigned certain real estate therein described, in trust to secure to the licoanoke Trust, Loan and Safe Deposit Company the sum of \$1,800, as therein jet out; and default having been made in the payment of said debt, and having been requested so to do by the holder thereof, is shall, ON SATURDAY. THE 14TH DAY OF MARCH, 1896, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, in front of the courthouse in the city of Roanoke, Va., proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder all that certain lot or parcel of land lying in the city of Roanoke, Va., on the north side of Campbell avenue and known as lot 18, section 16, on plat and map in F. Rorer's town lots made by Edward S, Hutter, surveyor. This property has on it a good two-story frame dwolling and is situated in one of the best residence sections of the city. TERMS—Cash as to the cost of executing this trust, including trustee's commalssion of S per cent, and the sum of \$1,462,25, together with any unpaid baxes that may be due. Bislauce, if any, payable in one and two years from date of saic, with laterest, deferred payments to be evidenced by negotiable notes and secured by deed of trust, on the property sold.

S. W. Jamison,